

1079

France

Birth of ABÉLARD

1079

1912 Dates J-BK

The pope's authority was first
introduced into England (1079)

1079 AD

Greg. Bull.

Persians in Iran (Northern Iran)
continued to use the SĀSĀNĪAN
solar year, which in 1079,
was made equal to the
JULIAN year by the introduction
of the leap year.

1079

Duncan: Cal

1048-1131 Umar ibn Ibrahim al-
Khayyami

Umar KHAYYAM

An Astronomer he spent 18 years
working in an observatory in ISFAHAN
200 mi north of modern Tehran.

He measured the solar year as
365.24219858156 days

This was accurate & very precise
Umar also devised a solar calendar

with 8 leap years of 366 days every 33 yrs -
a slightly unworkable system that nevertheless
was more accurate than the Gregorian Cal.
He proposed this to his Shah. (We don't know the answer
he gave.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} (33)(24) & (33)(365,242,198) & = 12052,992d \\ (33)(365) & = 12045 & \\ & +8 & \\ & \hline & 12053d & \end{array}$$

1079 AD

The Sassanian solar year was
made equal to the Julian year (Cass.)
by the introduction of the leap year.

1079

1612 Dates J-BK

OMAR KHAYYAM, a Persian astronomer proposed a reform of the Calendar similar to that which was accomplished by Pope Gregory XIII. The error in his proposal was 1 day in 5000 yrs. The error in Gregorian Cal is 1 day in 3,325 years.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Gregorian: } 365.2425 \text{ ave/yr day/yr} \\
 \text{Actual: } \underline{365.2422 \text{ ave/yr day/yr}} \\
 \quad .0003 \text{ ave day} \\
 \quad \quad \text{yr}
 \end{array}$$

Gregorian will gain 1 day too much
 in $3333.333 \text{ yrs} = \frac{1.0}{.0003}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3333.3333(365.2425) = 1217474.9 \text{ day} \\
 3333.3333(365.2422) = 1217473.9 \text{ day} \\
 \hline
 \Delta \quad \quad \quad 1.0 \text{ day}
 \end{array}$$

1079

Council of Rome

condemned the heresy of
BERENGARIUS, a French
Archdeacon in the 11th Century
He died in 1088.

He said that true transubstantiation
did not take place. Before his
death, he recanted.

During Middle Ages

In predominantly Catholic cities and countries, celebration of Jan. 1 as New Year day vanished. At one time during the high Middle Ages -

From 11th to 13th Centuries - the British celebrated New Year's on Mar. 25, the French on Easter Sun. and the Italians on Christmas Day, then Dec 15. Only in the Iberian Peninsula was it observed on Jan. 1.

It is only in the past 400 yrs that Jan. 1 has enjoyed widespread acceptance i.e. about 1550+ following